The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c &c.

At $1.75 per annum, strictly in advance ;—$2.00, if not ; $2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1.00 per square for 3 weeks ; " 25 " for each cont

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. LXII. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861. NO. 5.

CIRCULAR--SPECIAL TAX.

HARRISBURG, October 30, 1861.

To the Commissioners and Treasurer of Adams County.

GENTLEMEN :—It is enacted by the sixth section of the Act of May 16, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the Members, Officers and Contingent expenses of the Extra session of the Legislature," (VIDE Pamphlet Laws, 1861, page 767,) as follows:

"There is hereby directed to be levied, a special tax of one-half a mill on the dollar, which shall be levied and collected on all property now subject to State tax, in like manner as other taxes, and which shall be applied, so far as may be necessary, to the payment of the interest upon said loan," (viz: the loan of three millions of dollars authorized by the act of May 15, 1861, and appropriated to the purposes of organizing, arming, equipping, transporting and supporting the military forces of this State, now or hereafter to be called into service, in aid of the government of this State or of the United States, and to enforce the laws thereof, and all incidental expenses connected therewith,) "and the surplus arising therefrom shall be set apart, to be invested, which, with its accumulations, is hereby pledged to be applied to the extinguishment of the principal of the loan authorized by said act."

The additional half-mill tax, thus imposed, is declared to be "a special tax," and is specifically appropriated to the purpose of paying the interest, and towards the extinguishment of the principal of the loan of three millions of dollars authorized to be negotiated, and the money applied to the military uses rendered necessary by the existing felonious rebellion against the authority and laws of the government of the United States. It is necessary, in order that the objects of this act may be attained, that the half-mill tax be in all the processes of levy, collection, accounting, paying and "application," kept separate and apart from the ordinary two and a half mill tax imposed by previous laws. In all payments made into the State Treasury, on account of State taxes, the amount applicable to the half mill tax must be specially set forth, and particularly mentioned ; and in all reports of County Auditors on the subject of State taxes, this half mill tax must be placed under a separate head, and fully distinguished from all other sources of revenue accruing to the State. This will not, however, entitle collecting, receiving or paying officers to a different rate of commissions or other compensation from that which they would be entitled to, were the half mill tax accounted for in one aggregate with the other State tax of two and a half mills; for while it is a "special tax" appropriated to a particular purpose, it belongs to the general head of State tax on real and personal estate, and is to be levied and collected in the SAME MANNER."

Very respectfully, Yours,
THOS. E. COCHRAN, Auditor General,
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer.

☞The above Circular having been received too late to admit of carrying its instructions into effect during the present year, the "special tax" of half a mill therein mentioned will be levied on the property taxable for State purposes under the valuation for 1862.

DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAS. H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER,
Commissioners of Adams county.

ATTEST—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

J. L. SCHICK.

Sept. 25.

NOTICE.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business. FAHNESTOCK BRO.

Oct. 23.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 16, 1861:

Allison Francis	Little Ann E.
Adamson J. B.	Little Henry
Bushman Caroline	Lott Noah
Barnes Mary Ann	Miller Isaac
Burgoyne J. C.	Myers Hannah C.
Bushman Lewis	Munma Abraham
Boland George	Maury Lavina M.
Began Lucinda	Moose David
Baltzell Sarah	Markey P.
Bailey Maggie	Martin Jacob L.
Cashman Christian	Miller Ephraim
Crouse Andrew	Orndorff Charles K.
Camard James	Plank John
Churchill P.	Renibaugh John
Deardaulph Peter	Rahine Jane
Dermody Joseph	Raffensberger J. D.
Deardorff Eliza (2)	Showls Catren
Eberling Albert	Spangler Ellen
Griest Lizzie	Stouffer Elenor
Group John	Shanebrook Solomon
Griest Jesse W.	Shindledecker Henr.
Haldeman Sallie R	Shaffer David
Haner John F (3)	Tros le Geo., jr.
Heagon Catharine	Trostle Emanuel G.
Hoffman John	Throne George
Henry William	Trainer Mary J.
Hagerman Nathaniel	Trostle Mary J.
Hoffman Aaron	Wolker William
Hersh Noah	Wert Ella S.
Jacoby H.	Werner Henry (2)
Linard Daniel	Yetts Wm. S.

D. A. BUEHLER, P. M.

☞Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they were advertised.

TYSON BROTHERS have the agency for Carhart, Needham & Co.'s celebrated MELODEONS. These instruments are unsurpassed for beauty and sweetness of tone. A specimen can be seen and tested by calling at their Gallery, in York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS and PRUNES. Also, a splendid article LEGHORN CITRON—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street. [Jan. 23. tf

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestock's you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburg, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

Oct 17 FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Choice Poetry.

UNION AND LIBERTY.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Tune—"*Hail to the Chief.*"

Flag of the heroes who left us their glory,
Borne through their battle-fields' thunder and flame,
Blazoned in song and illumined in story,
Wave o'er us all who inherit their fame!
Up with our banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblems from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky,
Loud rings the Nation's cry—
UNION AND LIBERTY! ONE EVERMORE!

Light of our firmament, guide of our Nation,
Pride of her children, and honored afar,
Let the wide beams of thy full constellation
Scatter each cloud that would darken a star!
Up with our banner bright, &c.

Empire unsceptred! what foe shall assail thee,
Bearing the standard of Liberty's van?
Think not the God of thy fathers shall fail thee,
Striving with men for the birthright of man!
Yet if, by madness and treachery blighted,
Dawns the dark hour when the sword thou must draw,
Then, with the arms of thy millions united,
Smite the bold traitors to Freedom and Law!
Up with our banner bright, &c.

Lord of the Universe! shield us and guide us,
Trusting Thee always, through shadow and sun!
Thou hast united us: who shall divide us?
Keep us, O! keep us, the MANY IN ONE!
Up with our banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblems from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky,
Loud rings the Nation's cry—
UNION AND LIBERTY! ONE EVERMORE!

Miscellaneous.

Don't be Down-Hearted.

Says Gray, of the Newburg News:

"Come now, be cheerful; if you cannot pay your debts immediately, do the best you can, and pay them as you are able.—'Care killed a cat.' If you have not fifty cents to luxuriate on the delicacies of the season, appropriate half the amount for something more substantial and wholesome; kiss your wife, if you have one, if not kiss some pretty girl and marry her immediately—for acts of desperation frequently result happily and beneficially in their effects. If you have any children romp with them, if you have not, romp with your neighbor's. Look upon the bright side of everything—put on a cheerful countenance—keep your mind in the right trim, and if you find that your native town will not support you, pack up and volunteer for the war. At all events, be cheerful."

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.—An old schoolmaster said one day to a minister who had come to examine his school:

"I believe the children know the Catechism word for word."

"But do they understand it, that is the question?" said the minister.

The schoolmaster only bowed respectfully, and the examination began.

A little boy had repeated the fifth commandment :—Honor thy father and thy mother—and he was desired to explain it:

"Yesterday I showed some strange gentlemen over the mountain. The sharp stones cut my feet, and the gentlemen saw they were bleeding, and they gave me some money to buy shoes. I gave it to my mother, for she had no shoes either, and I thought I could go bare-footed better than she could."

Borax.

The washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, so proverbially clear, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined Borax as a washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of a large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water; they save in soap nearly half.—All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambrics, etc., an extra quantity of powder is used, and for crinolines (required to be made very stiff,) a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen; its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet, is used in combination with tartaric acid and bi-carbonate of soda, as a beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water; all water may be made soft by adding a tea spoonful of borax powder to any ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one fifth.

A BRIDAL PARTY.—A wedding party passed through Elmira a few days since, which never had its prototype in the whole train of Hymen's devotees. The following items in regard to this peculiar couple will satisfy everyone that "matrimonial sweets" were never measured out on so small a scale before. Their respective ages are 21 and 20 years. Their respective weights are about 65 and 83 pounds. Their respective heights three feet five inches, and two feet eleven inches. The gentleman is a brother of the celebrated Gen. Nutt, Tom Thumb's great rival. The lady is known as the Fairy Queen, formerly Miss S. Belton; The happy pair were on their way to the little lady's home from their bridal trip to Niagara Falls.

☞Some minds are like sieves; they retain all that is worthless, while all that is good passes through them.

☞It is reported that the pirate Sumter has been captured on the coast of Texas by the United States frigate Niagara.

The Farmer's Preparation for Winter.

We doubt whether a more beautiful and truthful picture of comfort and happiness could be presented than the following, which we find in an exchange paper, and in which we only venture to make an alteration of a few words:

Winter, stern and cold, is near at hand; but what cares the thriving farmer, for the shrill night blast, the driving storm, or the biting frost, when with an approving conscience and a grateful heart, his out door duties for the day all performed, he takes his seat at a cheerful fire, prepared to spend a long evening as a social, intellectual and moral being should. He feels that everything in and about his building, so far as human prudence and forethought are concerned, is safe and in order. Winter may come—he expects it and is ready for it. Every domestic animal he owns is comfortably sheltered and provided with suitable food. His potatoes, apples, &c., are all secure from frost. He has an ample supply of fuel, fitted for the fire, and put in his wood-house. His industry and skill have been rewarded by remunerating harvests, so that he has bread enough and to spare. His buildings are insured.—His children are comfortably clad, and he has procured for them the necessary school books. His taxes are paid, and he has subscribed and paid for the *Sentinel*. We doubt whether there is any situation or station in life more favorable for quiet substantial happiness and contentment than that possessed by the farmer, one such we have endeavored to describe.

☞A Scotchman who has resided in this State for nearly thirty years, and who has accumulated a very handsome property recently sent for his father, with a view that the old gentleman should share his property, and slip away from life as smoothly as possible. One day, a short time ago, a friend of the family paid a visit to the mansion where the old gentleman was living with his son, and took occasion to compliment the proprietor of the estate on its surpassing loveliness and cozy comfort—The owner, full of love for his home, said he looked upon it and its surroundings as "a perfect heaven on earth."

"Heaven on earth," growled the old man, "heaven on earth, and not a thimbleful of whiskey in the whole house!"

A THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.—During the session of a Mission Sunday School in the Sixth Ward, New York, the superintendent of the school, among other questions, asked the scholars what it was to be tempted. Not receiving any answer, he proceeded to illustrate as follows: "Suppose, boys, I had come down this street today with a horse and buggy, and asked you to go with me to the Bay, and fish this afternoon. What would that be?" He had hardly concluded when a little eight-year old jumped up and exclaimed, "That would be fun!" The superintendent was "stalled."

SAMPLERS.—A good story is told of the late W. E. Burton, which we have never seen in print. While traveling on a steamboat down the Hudson he seated himself at the table and called for some beefsteak. The waiter furnished him with a small strip of the article, such as travelers are usually put off with. Taking it upon his fork, and turning it over and examining it with one of his peculiar and serious looks, the comedian coolly remarked, "Yes that's it, bring me some."—*Hartford Press.*

HADN'T THE HEART TO DO IT.—The other day Col. Hubbard was coming over from Camp Carlisle, when he met a soldier who had escaped from the camp, and who was, to use his own expression, "pretty tolerably drunk." The soldier had a canteen full of whiskey, which he handed to the Colonel, upon being requested to do so. The Colonel drew the stopper, turned up the canteen and poured the whiskey into the gutter. The soldier watched the fluid gurgling from the neck of the canteen, until the last drop had fallen, when he regretfully observed, "I suppose that's all right, Colonel, but I never could o' had the heart to a done it."

THE WAR TAXES.—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in a recent speech, said something for the benefit of those who are going round on the sly, endeavoring to prejudice the ignorant against the Government.—Read it, and don't let any one catch you at such dirty tricks hereafter: "My friend tells me there is something to be said about taxes. Who objects to taxes? An individual here and there who, not being well informed, thinks if he can have peace it will raise the price of butter. But he who rebels at taxes to support such a war, you may believe that Judas Iscariot is laughing in his sleeves to think he was not living in this day, for he would be sure to be underbid."

☞The Richmond (Va.) Examiner of the 20th inst., quotes the following articles at wholesale prices: Butter fresh, 45 to 50 cents per pound, and very scarce at that.—Farmers are advised to turn their attention to this special branch of business. Salt, fine, $9,50 to $10 for Liverpool; pepper, 70 to 75 cents, very scarce; coffee, none in market; bacon, 23c to 24c.; leather, 60c to 65c—in demand, stock light; silver is selling at 15c; gold, 18c to 20c.

☞The Department has established a Post Office at Port Royal, South Carolina, to be called by that name, and has sent out a blank commission to Gen. Sherman, to be filled with the name of a suitable person as Postmaster, who will give the required bonds.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented politica troubles we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our domestic affairs.

A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic division is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them. The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations—in this case discarding all moral, social, and treaty obligations—would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it. The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably, saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because, whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of our Government mainly depend not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness maintaining our own rights and honor.

Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side. While under this general recommendation, provision for defending our sea coast line readily occurs to the mind, I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his report, upon the same general subject.

I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky, and other faithful parts of the Union, by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such roads as speedily as possible. Kentucky, no doubt, will co-operate, and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The Northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line, can easily be determined.—Kentucky and the General Government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time; and when done, it will be not only of present usefulness, but also a permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the future.

Some treaties, designated chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable melioration of the rigor of maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between Her Britannic Majesty's Minister accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British ship Perthshire, in June last, by the United States steamer Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act founded not in strict right, as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demands of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his Annual Message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners under the act of the 3d of March, 1859. If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal over the proceeds of the surplus referred to in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that Empire.

By the act of the 5th of August last Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce in the Eastern Seas especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes; and the Consular Courts, now established by law in eastern countries, to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining the Charge d'Affaires near such of these new States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has since elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government the large means demanded for the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith, and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril, have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursements and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th June, 1861, was $86,835,900.27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were $84,578,834.47, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July of $2,257,065,80. For the first quarter of the financial year ending on the 30th September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of the first of July, were $102,532,509,27, and the expenses $98,239,733 09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of $4,292,776.18.

Estimates for the remaining three-quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1862, together with his views of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and Union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the Report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency, and the well-being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field.

I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which makes allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army.

The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress.

The large addition to the regular army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy.

By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide chaplains for the hospitals occupied by volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates respectively named, and stated in a schedule, containing also the form of the letter marked A, and herewith transmitted. These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and labored faithfully therein ever since.—I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains in the army. I further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals, as well as with regiments.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service—the activity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power.

Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said that a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag have been put afloat, and performed deeds which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the navy by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the navy.

There are three vacancies on the Bench of the Supreme Court—two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state: Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same localities they could not now serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward—thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on return of peace, although I may remark that to transfer to the North that which has heretofore been in the South would not, with reference to territory or population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean his circuit grew into an empire altogether too large for any one Judge to give the Courts therein more than a nominal attendance—rising in population from 1,470,018 in 1850, to 6,151,405 in 1860. Besides this, the country generally has outgrown our present judicial system.

If uniformity was at all intended, system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with Circuit Courts, attended by Supreme Judges, while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon never had any such Court. Nor can this well be remedied without a change of the system, because the adding of Judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with Circuit Courts, would create a Court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort. And the evil, if it be one, will increase as new States come into the Union. Circuit Courts are useful, or they are not useful. If useful, no States should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to all.

Three modifications occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then first let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Judges be provided for all the rest. Or secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the circuits. Or thirdly, dispense with Circuit Courts altogether, leaving the judicial functions wholly to the District Courts, and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them.

Since the organization of the Government Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes. Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other, or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain precisely what the law is. Statute laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them in a more accessible and intelligible form the laws which so deeply concern their interest and duties.

I am informed by some, whose opinions I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and rewritten, so as to be embraced in one volume, or at most two volumes, of ordinary and convenient size. And I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression, in many places, of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the forms of existing law.—This is the case, in whole or in part, in all the insurgent States, and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of those States, the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts nor officers to whom the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estimated it as high as two hundred millions of dollars—due, in large part, from insurgents in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government.

Under these circumstances, I have been urgently solicited to establish, by military power, courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed—the collection of the debts—was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, is not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals. The investigation and adjudication of claims in their nature belong to the judicial department.—Besides, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great national questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the Halls of Congress. But while the Court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in a great degree fails to effect the object of its creation for want of power to make its judgments final. Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger, of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court—with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the Report of the Postmaster General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department.

The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the transportation of free mail matter, was nine millions forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents, being about two per cent less than the revenue for 1860; the expenditures were $13,606,759.11, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent. as compared with those of the previous year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year of $4,557,462 71. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent. upon that of 1861, making $8,683,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz: $700,000, making $9,683,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at $12,528,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of three millions one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars to be supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac river at the time of establishing the Capital here was eminently wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of regaining that part of the District, and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that Department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices.

The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about two hundred thousand dollars. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruption to the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service, have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the Northwest.

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The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about $100,000, rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon casualties of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension rolls and in receipt of the bounty of the Government are in the ranks of the insurgent army or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern Superintendency, and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of the insurgents from Texas to Arkansas. The agents of the United States appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause and assumed to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of commissions from the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public press that a portion of those Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the Government has no official information upon this subject, letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by several prominent Chiefs, giving assurances of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing a wish for the presence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the repossession of the country by the Federal forces the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations, and resume their former relations to the Government.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a Department nor a Bureau, but a Clerkship only, assigned to it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as to not have demanded and extorted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general satisfaction.

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an Agricultural and Statistical Bureau might profitably be organized.

The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success.—Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned.—Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver have been convicted and subjected to fine and imprisonment; and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under our laws—the punishment of which is death.

The territories of Colorado, Dacota and Nevada created by the last Congress have been organized and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant natural resources of these territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized Government, will doubtless invite to them a large emigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels.

I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of that territory. So far, the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interest and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress. I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia.

The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representation in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claim upon the Government. At your last session a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the Exhibition of the industry of all Nations to be holden at London in the year 1862.

I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject. A subject at once so interesting in itself and so extensively and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world.—Through the Secretaries of State and Interior a plan or system has been devised and partly matured, and which will be laid before you.

Under and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way.

Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit, respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal; in such a case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation in their *pro tanto* of direct taxes, or refer some other plan to be agreed on with each State respectively, that such persons, on such acceptance by the General Government, be at once deemed free; and that, in any event, steps be taken for colonizing the other classes, or the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them.

It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition.

Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of Constitutional powers to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency.

If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object: for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population.

On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity—that, without which the Government itself cannot be perpetuated. The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part: leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion, I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force, by proclamation, the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing those ports. So, also, obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of law, instead of transcending I have adhered to the *act* of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed its propriety will be duly considered.

The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

The Inaugural Address at the beginning of the Administration, and the message to Congress at the late special session, were mainly devoted to the domestic controversy, out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add or substract to or from the principles and general purposes stated and expressed in those documents.

The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably, expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then is much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events points plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from north of Mason & Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension upon the point. This, however, was soon settled clearly and on the right side.

South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union—our soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days, at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capitol.

Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the Government; she already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy; and her people at a regular election have sustained the Union by a larger majority and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate, or any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly and, I think, unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by insurrectionists.

Three States, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field for the Union, while of their citizens certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about 1,500, for months dominating the narrow peninsula region constituting the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to and acceptance of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrectionists north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake.

Also, we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the Southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island, and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward.

Since your last adjournment Lieut. Gen. Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit, yet on calling to mind how faithfully, ably and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually, I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit therefore for your consideration what further mark of recognition is due to him and ourselves as a grateful people.

With the retirement of Gen. Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a General-in-Chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in person nor country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of Gen. McClellan for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give an unanimous concurrence. The designation of Gen. McClellan is therefore in a considerable degree the selection of the country as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus by fair implication promised, and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country.

It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones, and the saying is true, of late, to mean no more than an army is better directed by a single mind, than two at variance and cross purposes with each other, and the same is true in all joint operations wherever those engaged can have but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet not unfrequently all go down together because too many will direct and no single mind can be allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is levying if not exclusively a war upon the first principles of popular Government and the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage and the denial of the people of all rights to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislative, boldly advocated with labored arguments to prove that a large control of the people in Government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting, here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions. But there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneied as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of Government.

It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors, unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent?

Having proceeded so far it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed; nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer.—Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any rights, nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves, and, with their capital, hire or buy another few to labor for them.

A large majority belong to neither class, neither work for others, nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hirer nor hired. Men with their families, wives, sons, and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand, nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other.

It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital—that is; they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them; but this is only a mixed, and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in the States, a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The provident, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him.

This is the just, and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of the national census to the last are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been even greater.

We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if fairly maintained, it promises for the future.

There are already among us those, who if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day; it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed on the great task which events have devolved upon us. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861.

☞The Report of the Secretary of War, shows that the Volunteers for the war now number six hundred and forty thousand, making, with the Regulars, a grand army of six hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and seventy-one men. When it is recollected that this army has been gathered within six months, without the impressment of a single man, a fact as patriotic as it is unprecedented is presented.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is an extremely interesting document. It fully approves the conduct of Captain Wilkes in capturing Mason and Slidell, and pays a merited compliment to the commanders of the fleets who were so brilliantly successful at Fort Hatteras and Port Royal.—It also devotes considerable space to a discussion of the Rebel privateers. The rapid increase of the naval force is one of the most marvellous events of the war. There is now a total of 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 218,016 tons; the aggregate number of seamen in service is now 22,000; last March there were but 7,600 men, 42 vessels, and 555 guns. It contains a number of important recommendations in regard to the policy to be pursued in reference to fugitive slaves and other subjects. The following estimates are given of the expenses of the Navy Department for the year endnig June 30, 1862, viz:

For the Navy proper	$41,096,530.25
For the Marine Corps	1,105,666.77
For Navy Yards, Hospitals, &c.	2,423,478 00
Total	$44,625,675.02

OUR PROTEST.—We protest, says the Maryland *Union*, against the enemies of the United States Government calling themselves Democrats after having the sham of Peace torn off and themselves exposed in all their hypocritical proportions. The name of Democratic is too honorable to be polluted by men who are as unmitigated a set of traitors to their country and its Government as was Bendict Arnold. *True* Democrats never assist, or sympathize with those in arms against their country. They never rejoice over its reverses or take pleasure in recording its defeats; yet such are the men, who, after calling themselves numerous other names, are now appropriating to themselves that honorable title in order that the base metal may pass current under a good name. It is the rankest hypocrisy, a cheat and a base counterfeit, has not the ring of the true metal, no genuine endorsement upon it, and may easily be detected.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1861.

☞The Message of the President came just after our paper went to press last week. We, of course, could not give it until today, unless by issuing an extra—which appeared to us rather useless, as it would be generally read before we could find time to publish it. We give it, however, late as it is. It is a highly prudent, conservative document, worthy of being carefully read, and placed on record. We think we but echo the public sentiment, when we say that "ABRAHAM LINCOLN *is just the man for the times.*" We have ever had a very high opinion of his talent and conservative character; and every act of his, since his inauguration, has convinced us more and more that Providence has just prepared every thing right in view of the great events which are now transpiring in our country.

Christmas Gift to Capt. Horner's Cavalry.

We have heard, with much pleasure, that the Ladies of the "Soldiers' Relief Association," amongst the many other creditable acts they have done this season, in furnishing comfort for our soldiers abroad, have not now forgotten the Cavalry at Frederick, so many of whom have gone from our midst. They have determined to give them a Christmas present, one which will give them enjoyment, not only for the moment they are feasting upon the good things sent, but afterwards from the thought they had not been forgotten.

We are desired to say that the friends of the soldier, in the country, who have hearts in sympathy for them, and willing to lend a trifle to their enjoyment in the Holidays; who can spare a Turkey, Goose, Chickens, Ham, Beef, Veal, Pickles, Pies, Vegetables, with all the other etceteras which would make the soldier's eye glisten with delight over the bountifully-spread table before him in the Christmas time, and furnished by those whom he has left behind him, to render him satisfaction in his soldier-life—are requested, during the days preceding Christmas, to leave at any of the Stores in Gettysburg such articles as they can give, with pleasure and satisfaction, for the purpose above mentioned, (which will find their way to the President of the Association) or at her residence. They will then be forwarded.

Box for Baltimore.

We are requested to say that the Box for the relief of the sick and wounded Soldiers at Baltimore, will be closed on Friday next. Those who intend to furnish articles, will please send them, on or before Thursday next, to the residence of the President of the Association, Mrs. R. G. HARPER.

☞We observed, on Wednesday last, in a short excursion on the Railroad, two large boxes addressed to the Sanitary Commission at Washington, from those kind, thoughtful, patriotic ladies at New Oxford, who are ever on the watch to "do good."—The contents of those boxes will, no doubt, bring comfort to more than one in the "winter," and soothe the "disease" which may be looked for in our camps before the "budding of the leaf."

☞The Ladies of Fairfield have organized a "Ladies' Relief Association," and are pushing on the good work of sympathy with those in the field, by contributing to their relief and comfort. The following is a list of the officers, as furnished to us for publication:

President—Mrs. R. C. Swope.
Vice Pres't—Mrs. Judge McGinley.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. Sullivan.
Secretary—Miss Margaretta McGinley.
Managers—Mrs. J. Robinson, Mrs. A. H. McCreary, Mrs. A. Marshall, Mrs. John C. Shertzer, Miss Jane A. McGinley, Miss Eliza Lawver, Miss Mary B. McGinley.

☞The "Body Guard," originally intended for Gen. Anderson, have been organized and drilled at Carlisle Barracks, and left on Monday week for Kentucky, where they will enter the service under Gen. Buel, the successor of Gen. Anderson, whose health has been too feeble for active service, at present. JAMES LASHELL, son of Mr. DANIEL LASHELL, of this Borough, and Mr ——— BENNER, son of JOSIAH BENNER, Esq., of this vicinity, belong to the "Guard."

☞The Rock-creek Rangers have elected Lieut. WITHEROW, Captain, in room of Capt. HORNER; HENRY LOTT, jr., 1st Lieut.; and E. R. TAWNEY 2d do.

☞The Directors of the Poor had their first meeting for the year on Monday week. Mr. JOHN ECKENRODE, the member elect, took his seat. The Board now consists of Messrs. PFOUTZ, MILLER and ECKENRODE. The appointments will not be made until the January meeting.

HORSE THIEVES.—The country just now seems to be infested with horse thieves, and we advise our farmer friends and others who are possessed of fine animals, to look well to their stable door fastenings. Several horses have mysteriously disappeared recently from the vicinity of Chambersburg.

☞We observe in the last "STAR" some resolutions adopted at "Camp Thomas," in relation to the death of Lieut. ANNAN—with a resolution that they should be published in the Gettysburg papers. They were not furnished to us, nor any request made personally, for publication; but, from respect to him and the Company, we copy the same from the "STAR."

Tribute of Respect.

"CAMP THOMAS," Nov. 25th, 1861.

The following resolutions were adopted by Captain John Horner's Cavalry Company, on the death of Lieutenant JOHN M. ANNAN, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a carbine in the hands of one of the members of the company:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler to remove from us, in a most distressing manner, our First Lieutenant John M. Annan, who had succeeded, by his many virtues and amiable qualities, in winning the respect and affection of the entire Company: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted parents in this sad calamity that has befallen them; and we trust that their hearts may be consoled by the assurance that he is now forever beyond the reach of death and pain.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the Frederick and Gettysburg papers.

OLIVER A. HORNER,
JAMES A. SCOTT, } *Comm.*
A. M. WALKER,

☞Hon. John C. Breckinridge, late Vice President of the United States, and candidate for the Presidency, was unanimously expelled from his seat in the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday last, on account of his traitorous conduct in taking a lead in the unholy rebellion against that Government which has so long sustained him, and promoted him to high offices.

☞Some worthless dogs at Hanover, got in among a drove of sheep belonging to Mr. GIBSON MYERS, of the lower end of our county, on Monday night week, and killed ten, and injured three others! What a perfect nuisance the dogs have become, even in our town. It appears to be a general desire that something should be done by the authorities to abate the nuisance. They are looking after others—why not this?

☞We notice that THADDEUS S. CLARKSON, formerly of our town, has been promoted to a Captaincy in Col. Bell's Cavalry Regiment at Chicago. He has been in the service since the commencement of the war, and is represented as a tried and capable officer. Our citizens only remember him as a lad; but he is now a large, bold six-footer, ready to "do good battle" for his country. He is the youngest son of Col. MICHAEL C. CLARKSON.

☞The President's Message will be found in our columns this morning. It is so commendably brief and relates to subjects of such momentous importance that the convenience of even the most hurried reader will not require a synopsis of its contents. Whilst strongly marked by the characteristics of Mr. Lincoln's style, the Message is clear and explicit in its suggestions, and eminently conservative in its treatment of the exciting subjects which depend upon the political questions connected with the rebellion. The President urges no scheme of general emancipation or of arming the slaves. "In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection," says the President, "I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to more deliberate action of the legislature." This declaration, we are convinced, will be eminently satisfactory to the country.

☞Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., on the day of the meeting of Congress, offered the following resolutions in the House of Representatives of the U. States, which were laid over until yesterday, at his request:

Whereas, As slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and, whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace and Union in this Republic so long as the institution exists within it; and, whereas, slaves are now used by the Rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and, whereas, by the law of nations it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power:—Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President be requested to declare free, and to direct all our Generals and officers in command to order freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or shall aid in quelling this rebellion.

Section 2. *And be it further Resolved*, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens, who are and shall remain active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they may sustain by virtue of the resolution.

Mr. MCPHERSON, our Representative, offered the following:

That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to this House copies of all contracts made by the quartermaster's department for feeding disabled horses during the winter, together with the names of the contractors. Passed.

Also, that the committee on military affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of constructing an air-line railroad from Washington city, via Gettysburg and Harrisburg, Pa., to N. York. Laid over.

Report of the Sanitary Commission.

The report of the Sanitary Commission to Congress occupied five hours in reading. They have received and paid out over two hundred thousand dollars. Last month they used thirty thousand dollars in providing for the army of the Potomac. They have twenty-five inspectors now visiting the camps there. Three hundred cases of needful articles are now on their way here from New England. They say that in their work the American people have, liberally and nobly, aided them by large and liberal contributions of money and necessaries for camps and hospitals.

☞The State Department has directed that Mr. Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, be released from his confinement in Fort Warren, upon his parole. He has urged upon the authorities there that if he be released upon his parole he will proceed immediately South and procure the like release of the Hon. Alfred Ely. If not successful in that errand, he pledged himself to return to custody in Fort Warren in thirty days.

☞The bill introduced by Mr. Trumbull, in the United States Senate, provides for the absolute forfeiture of all property of Rebels who are beyond the reach of judicial process. The property in insurrectionary districts is to be seized and appropriated by military powers. That in the districts where it can be reached by legal process is to be confiscated through the courts. The proceeds, after the payment of the expenses and just claims of loyal creditors, are to be applied to reimbursing loyal citizens despoiled of their property by rebels, and the balance to paying the expenses of suppressing insurrection. Rebel owners of slaves are to forfeit their right to them, and the negroes are to become free. The President is to provide for their colonization, if willing to go, in some tropical country, where they will have the protection of the Government.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH EASTERN VIRGINIA.—Intercourse has already been re-opened with Eastern Virginia.—Several boats have already arrived at Baltimore from Accomac and Northampton counties, with cargoes of grain, oysters and provisions. The loyal Virginians are greatly pleased with the renewed commercial intercourse and the protection of government. The Union feeling is now almost universal throughout those counties, and those who were hitherto inclined to favor the rebels have now espoused the Union cause.

☞Eight ascensions have been made in Professor Lowe's balloon near Budd's Ferry, and opposite the Rebel batteries. A topographical engineer is engaged making a fine map of their fortifications, showing every point in detail, position of their guns, interior earthworks, rifle-pits on the hillside, and everything they possess in the shape of defences, which may be seen while suspended over them at an angle of forty-five degrees. From evidences in shape of shot, shell and slugs, their hatred of this last device of ours, to look into their affairs, has been unmistakably manifested. Another balloon was placed on board a canal boat and despatched to the Upper Potomac, where balloon reconnoissances will be made among the Rebels about Leesburg and that vicinity on Saturday.

Gen. McCall's Reconnoisance.

Gen. McCall, in his foraging parties or reconnoisances, has not had a man captured, or been worsted in any skirmish.

His last one went into the Rebel lines to the farm of two prominent Rebels, and the Eleventh Regiment brought away forty wagon loads of grain, six loads of potatoes, six horses, one yoke of oxen, twenty-one hogs, two farm wagons, one carriage and two slaves. All were turned over to Quartermaster Ringwalt. This is the first step of the army of the Potomac that looks like work. General McCall thinks the war in earnest, and will treat the Rebels and their property as enemies.

☞The boats from Old Point have not brought any news of special importance for the past few days. The S. R. Spaulding came up on Friday from Hatteras Inlet.—An ineffectual engagement had taken place between the Federal gunboats and two of the Rebel steamers. The steamships Oregon and Cosmopolitan have left Old Point with three thousand soldiers on board. Their destination is supposed be Port Royal, South Carolina.

☞The third stone fleet is about to sail from New York. It carries upwards of six thousand tons of stone, which will be sunk in the channel between Morris and Sullivan Islands, in Charleston harbor, and in the Stone Breach and other inlets running into the harbor. Twenty vessels, ships and barks, will be sunk in that harbor, which will go far to dispel the dreams of the South Carolina politicians of a grand independent Confederacy, based upon military power, and ignoring the rights of labor, of which Charleston is to be the commercial capital.

☞One has a right to expect an anomalous termination to such an anomalous war as this is. The South is fighting for just what they have already had, and the North is fighting to make them share equal rights and privileges with themselves in a perfectly free Government.

☞Every unmarried man but one in Washington, Ind., has gone to the war.

Fatal Accident.

Benjamin Snyder, a private in Co., K, Captain Albright, of the Thos. A. Scott regiment, met with a horrible death on Friday morning week, at 4 o'clock, by being run over by the cars. It appears that he and one or two of his companions, having obtained a furlough, went to Baltimore to spend the holiday. Whilst there they drank too freely, becoming intoxicated.—They started to return on foot, but when a short distance below Melvale, Snyder gave out and laid down on the track, where he fell asleep. A train coming along soon afterwards passed over him, crushing his head, cutting off both feet and mangling him dreadfully, producing instant death. He was from the neighborhood of York Furnace, and it is said leaves a wife and three children to mourn his dreadful fate.—*York Rep.*

EPIDEMIC IN CAMP.—We learn that a new, singular and dangerous epidemic fever has made its appearance amongst the soldiers of the Scott regiment, some 18 now being in the Hospital, several of them dangerously ill. The general symptoms of the disease are similar to those of the ordinary camp fever, the peculiarityg being, that its victims become covered with purple spots.

The disease first made its appearance in the ranks of Co. F. stationed at Lutherville, but is spreading to other companies, threatening to become very serious, if its ravages are not stopped. No local cause can be assigned for it, as the neighborhood of Lutherville has been always regarded as being very healthy. The officers of the regiment think that it originates in the severe colds contracted by the men, whilst exposed, on night duty, during the very wet weather which has recently prevailed.—*Ib.*

☞Parson Brownlow has turned up in East Tennessee, engaged in operations that prove him to be a veritable "Fighting Parson." According to accounts coming through Rebel sources, Brownlow, with three thousand Unionists under his command, engaged a Confederate force at Morristown, East Tennessee, on the 1st of December. The Unionists were completely victorious, the Confederates admitting that their defeat and rout was total. Morristown is on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, about twenty miles east of Knoxville; and directly upon the road to the Cumberland Gap. Millions of hearts will be stirred by this brave deed of Parson Brownlow and his brave mountaineers. An effort upon the part of the Federal forces to push through to his aid seems to be something more than a patriotic duty. Two Tennessee Unionists had been hung for bridge burning.

☞Major General Halleck has issued an important order to his commanding officers in Missouri, directing them to arrest and hold in confinement every one found in arms against the Government, or those who, in any way, give aid to the Rebels; and ordering that all persons found within the lines of the army, in disguise as loyal citizens, and giving information to the enemy, and all those taken from the ranks of the Rebels in actual service, shall not be treated as prisoners of war, but as spies, and shall be shot. He further orders that the Provost Marshals of St. Louis shall take in charge the numbers of Union families who are crowding into that city—having been plundered and driven from their homes by the Rebels—and quarter them upon avowed Secessionists, charging the expense of their board to them, on the ground that, although they have not themselves plundered and driven forth these unfortunate people, they are giving aid and comfort to those who have done so.

☞The military movements in the West are assuming great importance. According to the Cincinnati Enquirer, twenty-five thousand troops left Carondolet, Missouri, on the 24th ultimo, for Cairo. The same day eight thousand troops passed down the Ohio for Louisville. General Thomas' Brigade, also about eight thousand strong, is to move to Elizabethtown, in the vicinity of Louisville, where is the great rendezvous for the troops and stores intended undoubtedly for a movement against Nashville. Twenty-five thousand troops will soon be on their way from Western Virginia to Louisville, and the Nashville division will then number nearly one hundred thousand men. The Louisville Democrat of Friday contains some significant intimations relative to this Nashville movement. It says: "Our readers may as well prepare to hear, before the close of this month, news as stirring as that from the great fleet, and this time the news will be of more interest to us, because of its nearness. Kentucky will, to a great extent, end the war, so far as the land forces are concerned."

☞Another valuable prize arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Sunday, which was captured after a three hours' chase, on the 25th ult., by the steamer Penguin, while heading for Edisto Island, near Charleston, S. C. She proved to be the schooner Albion, from Nassau, New Providence, laden with a cargo worth $100,000, consisting of salt, oil, tin, fruit, and also the suspicious articles of arms, ammunition, saddles and cavalry equipments. When brought to by the Penguin's guns she reported herself bound for New York, from Nassau, with fruit and salt; but upon searching her the additional cargo of contraband of war was found on board. The officers turn out to be citizens of Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Pension Office has witheld the payment of pensions to a number of persons on sufficient evidence of their disloyalty. It appears that some show a willingness to take the presented oath of allegiance and loyalty, for the purpose of obtaining money from the Government, but who afterwards either joined the Rebels, or otherwise give them "aid and comfort." As a large number of the pensions are paid after the first of October, the returns thus far received do not afford sufficient data from which to judge as to the extent of the detection. The widow of Commodore Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones is among those who removed into Secessia and thus lost the benefit of her pension.

A GREAT BATTLE.—Fifteen thousand Russians troops lately attacked ten thousand mountaineers in Circassia. After fighting six hours, the Russians were put to flight, with very heavy losses, including a general of division killed. Six thousand Russians were reported killed and wounded.

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The Devastation of War in Kentucky.

The ravages of civil war have been as terrible in some parts of Kentucky as in Missouri. A letter says:

"Had the seven plagues of Egypt passed over the Cumberland district it would not have been more desolate. The poor farmers, who, in a season of plenty, have not more than enough to see them safe into the Spring, were robbed of every sack of flour and pound of pork. Their fences burned, their cows, sheep and geese shot dead in their tracks. I counted on one farm, that of a noted Union man, thirty head of cattle shot and left in the fields to poison the the air with their pestilential odors. From not one of them had a single steak been cut. As the Federal army marched along, the affrighted inhabitants came skulking from the woods to look at their devastated dwellings. The ungathered corn served to feed the Rebel horses, and its planters now go mourning up and down the land without food for their starving families."

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNTS OF REBEL OUTRAGES.

You often hear of outrages committed by armed traitors, so vile in their nature that they can hardly be credited, and, for want of credible authority, they are passed by as false statements. Let me give you some facts which I learned from Colonel George T. Wood, a member of the Kentucky Military Board. He got them from John M. Frame, of Monroe county, Kentucky, who is Quartermaster in Col. Grider's Kentucky regiment.

A few days since about 2,000 infantry and 750 cavalry came from Bowling Green into Allen and Monroe counties, and robbed the people of over $60,000 worth of property, consisting of fat cattle, hogs, blankets and other personal property—such as they could drive or carry away.

They had, on a previous visit, robbed Mr. Frame's family of nearly everything in his house; but he had replaced some articles by purchase and borrowing, so that his family could cook and sleep at home.—The last time they stripped him completely, drove off all his hogs, 200 in number, all his horses and cattle, destroyed his household furniture, and in the presence of his wife and daughter, took their best clothes, their bonnets, and all the looking-glasses in the house into one room, and with jeers, jibes and yells, such as Secession fiends can utter, crushed and tore their bonnets, clothes, and looking-glasses into atoms, and danced upon the ruin they had made, while shouting for Jeff. Davis and his Government.

Did the wife and daughter quail? No, thank God. They told the traitors to their teeth they were and would remain loyal to the Government and flag of the Union, and that the power of the Union was moving upon the traitors in all directions, and would speedily plant the Stars and Stripes upon every point now polluted by the traitorous flag of the rebellion, and then a day of reckoning would come, and crimes such as they were committing would meet with certain, terrible and just punishment. The fiends left them in utter destitution, stripped of everything but their loyal principles. *What they did to Frame's family they did to all loyal citizens in those counties*, till glutted with plunder, they marched back to their camp of kindred traitors.

DEATH OF THE REBEL COLONEL CROGHAN.—The death of Col. Croghan, who was killed by General Benham's command, in the retreat of Floyd from Kanawha, is no small loss to the rebels. He was an excellent officer, a noble-looking man, and formerly in the regular army, a graduate of West Point, and a classmate of General Benham. He was a son of General Croghan, the defender of Fort Stephenson, and was formerly quite wealthy, once owning the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. On his death-bed he confessed that he had received only what he deserved—that he was wrong, and asked the surgeon to pray for him. He refused to allow any medical assistance, probably well aware that his time was come. The meeting and recognition between him and Gen. Benham was painful to witness. Said the General:

"My God, Croghan! is this you?"

"Yes," said the dying man, "but for God's sake, Benham, do not reproach me—I know now I was in the wrong."

Hearing the cannonading he remarked: "General, you can do me no good, and you are needed over there, are you not?"—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A spirited skirmish took place last night near Anandale, on the Little River Turnpike. It having been ascertained that a number of Rebel cavalry were in the habit of coming out towards the pickets in that locality, and driving in or capturing them, last night Col. Taylor, with twenty-five or thirty men from the Third New Jersey Regiment, went out towards Anandale, where the Rebels were said to appear occasionally, coming down the road at full gallop. They tied a piece of telegraph wire across the road, just high enough to trip the horses and throw them with their riders, and then placed themselves in ambush beside the road. About half past eleven forty or fifty of the Rebel cavalry approached, galloping down the road.

The head horseman tripped and fell, and the others rushing on, several tumbled over in confusion, in the meantime swearing and shouting. Our men poured a volley into them, unhorsing several, killing six or seven, and capturing three, one of whom is a Lieutenant. They managed to get some of their killed and wounded away. One private, name unknown, on our side, was mortally wounded and died to-day at noon. The captured Rebel Lieutenant was shot in the leg and made fight with his sword when our men went to pick him up. A bayonet prick, however, quieted him.

The Rebels in that neighborhood are defiant, and have captured some of our pickets, belonging to the New York Forty-fifth, within a short time. The Eighth New York have now relieved them of that service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A letter from Port Royal, received by the steamer *Vanderbilt*, states that the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment made a reconnoisance towards Charleston, capturing three batteries, and after spiking the guns they returned, having approached within twenty miles of Charleston. A large amount of cotton was found ready for shipment, but the Rebels were destroying much of it.

About a thousand contrabands were employed about the forts, and others were coming in.

Energetic Speech of Gen. Prentiss.

SECESSIONISTS TO TAKE THE OATH OR DIG IN THE TRENCHES.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Dec. 5.—Gen. Prentiss made a speech to a large crowd of citizens here yesterday, in which he said: "As God is my judge, every Secessionist in this city shall take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government and support the Stars and Stripes, or I will send them to work on the trenches of Fort Smith. All persons who are hereafter found expressing Secession sentiments shall take the oath."

This speech caused great consternation among the Secessionists, and was received with applause by the loyal citizens.

☞Both branches of the Maryland Legislature met at Annapolis on Thursday last. Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, was elected President of the Senate, and J. Summerfield Berry, Esq., of Baltimore county, elected Speaker of the House.—Both gentlemen, on taking their seats, delivered addresses suited to the occasion, and strong in the assertion of the loyalty of Maryland. In the Senate, Mr. Smith, of Carroll, submitted an order declaring the seat of Coleman Yellott, Senator from Baltimore, vacant, and directing the President to inform the Governor of said vacancy. The other proceedings were merely those connected with the organization. The message of Governor Hicks was received and read in both Houses. It is eminently loyal and patriotic, and marked by the intelligent, practical good sense characteristic of its author. The Governor states that he convened the Legislature in this special session in order that they may at once perform and clearly express the will of the people by taking such steps as shall seem most effective to vindicate the honor and the loyalty of the State by undoing, and; as far as possible, remedying the evils of the legislation of their predecessors. He urges measures for the payment of the State's portion of the National tax for the expenses of the war. He says the rebellion must be put down, no matter at what cost, and our State must bear her share, and he hopes it will be done with no niggard hand. He urges a loan for the purpose, and also says it is undoubtedly a strict duty, as it is also due to the pride and honor of the State, that immediate provision be made for raising and equipping Maryland's quota of volunteers for the war. He recommends legislation for summary punishment of persons in Maryland who shall be convicted of aiding or abetting, in any manner, those who are in arms against the Government.

WESTERN VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.—In the State Convention, on Monday, Mr. Hagur, of Boone county, offered the following:

Whereas, Negro slavery is the origin and foundation of our national trouble, and the cause of the terrible rebellion in our midst, that is seeking to overthrow our government; and whereas, slavery is incompatible with the word of God, detrimental to the interests of a free people, as well as wrong to the slaves themselves: Therefore.

Resolved, That this Convention inquire into the expediency of making the proposed new State a free State, and that a provision be inserted for the gradual emancipation of all slaves within the proposed boundaries of the new State, to be submitted to the people of the same for their approval or rejection.

Referred to the Committee on the Fundamental and General Provisions.

THE BAREFOOTED PRINTER BOY.—The Pittsburg "Morning Ariel," gives the following story of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania: Some thirty years ago a barefooted boy floated down the Susquehanna on a humble raft, and arrived at Harrisburg. He came from the north, and belonged to a large family; all his worldly goods were tied up in a pocket handkerchief. He sought and obtained employment in a printing office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, from a reporter to an editor, the printer boy walked his way against obstacles which the suffering poor only know. The perseverance with which he followed in Franklin's footsteps began to realize for him the fruits of toil and privation. The young aspirant became printer to the State, and by frugal management was soon enabled to accomplish the object nearest his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want, and in possession of every comfort she could desire.—His brothers were his next care; and like Napoleon, he had a strong arm with which to aid them—an indomitable perseverance that nothing could long successfully obstruct. In a few years, they, too, with his sisters, were independent in the world; the once barefooted printer boy was in possession of affluence and wealth, surrounded by a young and affectionate family. He was a friend of the friendless, a patron of merit, and encourager of industry. He rose in honor and office, until the barefooted printer boy who entered a printing office in Harrisburg, hungry and weary, laid down his bundle on a pile of wet paper and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected a United States Senator. This man is Simon Cameron, the present Secretary of War.

Restoration.

When George Washington superintended the location of the Capital, he took care that the range of hills, known as Arlington Heights, which commands the city, should be included within the limits of the Federal District. The Alexandrians, after obtaining from Congress a prolongation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, crossing the Potomac on a costly aqueduct, obtained privilege to *secede*, with the territory across the Potomac. Had it not been for the prompt action of Gen. Scott, the Virginians would have fortified Arlington Heights and thus have had the metropolis under the fire of their guns. The House of Representatives has acted upon a suggestion of the President, and took the preliminary steps for re-establishing the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia over the original ten square miles. This will enable the U. S. Government to encircle the city with fortifications within the Federal jurisdiction.

HOW THEY LIE!—The Richmond Examiner tells with solemn horror that "Lincoln's soldiers" at Harper's Ferry amuse themselves by lying in wait and shooting the little fair-haired girls of the village, on their way to school. It mentions the names of two or three innocent little victims and tells the vile lie with such an air of sincerity that no doubt many of its readers believe it.

Parson Brownlow's Brilliant Victory.

The news of Parson Brownlow's brilliant achievement creates a deep joy at Washington. Private letters received by loyal Tennesseans here from their friends, show an unconquerable determination of the Union men of that State to make a desperate fight. They are suffering all the severe effects of the blockade equally with the Rebels, and besides this are the sufferers of the open enmity of the Rebels, and that, too, while unarmed and isolated from the loyal troops in Virginia and Kentucky.—As an indication of how deep is the devotion of the East Tennesseans to the Union, a fact is reported in a private letter from an influential citizen of Sevier county.—Recently some Rebel cavalry came into the county, and arrested a number of leading loyalists, and were taking them away. The news of the outrage rapidly spread, and the mountaineers turned out in pursuit.—They succeeded in capturing the Rebels, whom they made dismount, kneel down in the mud, take an oath to support the Constitution, and to swear allegiance to Abe Lincoln's Government.

Military Ballooning.

Professor La Mountain is making experiments in military æronautics, near Alexandria Seminary, which promise to eclipse the feats of his rival, Professor Lowe. The latter, as is known, keeps his balloon moored to *terra firma* by a cord.—Professor La Mountain has an improved theory. He launches boldly forth into the heavens and sails away down over Dixie's land, high above the heads of astonished secesh. Hovering over Jeff. Davisdom at an elevation of from one to two miles (well out of rifle range), the æronaut, with busy eye, notes aught that may be deemed of interest at military headquarters; and then, when secesh—who has been following him with wrathful eye—imagines the luckless voyager to be drifting, helpless, right into his clutches, down comes a shower of sand bags, and up leaps the balloon a peg higher into the heavens, strikes a counter current, sails saucily back to the domain of the Stars and Stripes, and he descends by the usual method of opening the escape valve. Within the last month and a half he has made six successful reconnoitering excursions upon this plan. A number of intelligent men have been detailed to form the "United States Balloon Corps." They wear the figure of a balloon and the letters "B. C." on their caps. These letters give rise to many jokes on the evident antiquity of the wearers.

Navy Cannon.

The excellence of Pennsylvania iron, as recently established by the triumphant test of a model cannon near Philadelphia, will secure to the Keystone State large orders for the armament necessary for the additions now being made to our naval force.

☞A flag of truce passed between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk on Thursday, but no news of importance was received. The Norfolk Day Book publishes Governor Letcher's Message to the Legislature. He urges active operations, and thinks the "banks of the Susquehanna, and not the banks of the Potomac, the place where the battle should be fought." The non-possession of Fortress Monroe by the "Confederate States of America" also deeply affects the Governor. We do not learn, however, that the Governor proposes any plan by which the campaign is to be moved into Maryland or the Fortress taken.

☞The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at New York on Friday from Port Royal which place she left on the 3d inst. There was no news of importance, and nothing later from the Savannah river. Beaufort had not been occupied. The Seventy-ninth New York Regiment had made a reconnoissance to within twenty miles of Charleston. They found three deserted batteries and spiked the guns. A large amount of cotton was found ready for shipment, but the Rebels were destroying much of it. About one thousand "contrabands" were already gathered about the forts at Port Royal.

CAPTURE OF VIRGINIANS.—Two companies of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment, at present stationed near Sharpsburg, crossed the Potomac one night last week, and captured the following named citizens of Jefferson county, Virginia, and returned with them early to camp: R. Davis Shepherd, son-in-law of Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, Abraham Shepherd, George D. McGlincey, Conrad Crowl and George W. Johnston, all of whom have been sent to headquarters at Williamsport, where they are closely confined. They are charged, we learn, with having taken up arms against the Government.—*Odd Fellow.*

☞It is stated that ex-Senator Gwin, Colham, Benham and J. L. Brent, of California, will soon be released on giving their parole not to do any act against the authority of the Government.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The steamer Bavaria, which arrived here to-day, brought sixty thousand stand of arms for the United States Government, purchased in Belgium.

☞A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature requiring all voters to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and subordinate allegiance to the State of Kentucky, and they must also swear that they have not aided in any way the so-called Southern Confederacy.

☞The privateer Sumter was at Port Royal, Island of Martinique, on the 12th ult. She had captured and burnt two American vessels and landed their crews at Port Royal. The United States gunboat Iroquois received intelligence on the 12th ult. of the presence of the Sumter at Martinique, and immediately left St. Thomas in pursuit of her. St. Thomas is about three hundred miles from Port Royal, Martinique. The Iroquois is one of the fastest vessels in the United States Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Indian Bureau has received information, that Gen. Hunter, by its directions, was holding a counsel at Leavenworth with influential representatives of the Southern Indian tribes, including those from the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws, in relation to the disturbances occasioned by the present rebellion.—The instructions sent thither by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, contemplate their return to their own people with strong assurances of the friendship of the United States Government.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	$5.00 to 5 25
Red Wheat	1 15 to 1 15
White Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Corn, old Yellow	50
Rye	62 to 60
Rye Flour	3 50
Buckwheat	45
Buckwheat Meal	1 75
Clover Seed	3 75 to 4 00
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 20
Barley	50
Oats	35
Plaster of Paris, per ton	6 50
Do. per bag	1 02
Guano per hundred	1 25 to 3 50

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour	$5 62 to 5 75
Wheat	1 25 to 1 40
Rye	77 to 77
Corn	60 to 64
Oats	43 to 45
Cloverseed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothyseed	2 12 to 2 25
Beef Cattle	2 75 to 4 00
Hay, (in Bundles)	17 00 to 18 00
Do (loose)	15 00 to 16 00

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl., from Wagons	$5 18 to 5 25
Wheat, per bushel	1 15 to 1 30
Rye	65
Corn	52
Oats	25
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 2 00
Plaster Paris, per ton	6 25

Married,

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. P. Raby, at the house of the bride's father, near York Springs, Mr. JOHN B. MYERS, of Hampton, to Miss MATTIE J. MILLER.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. W. K. Zieber, Mr. DANIEL UNGER, of this county, to Miss MARY FRY, of Lancaster county.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. F. Oller, Mr. ISAAC H. YETZ, of this county, to Miss BARBARA HESS, of Franklin county.

On the 17th ult., by Rev. Mr. M'Ginnes, Mr. JOHN Z. HARTZELL, to Miss LIZZIE M. HAMILTON—both of this county.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. J. ORR, of Freedom township, to Miss SARAH HEIGES, of Cashtown.

On the 28th ult., at Waynesboro', by Rev. Mr. Super, Mr. GEORGE E. SEITZ, to Miss MARGARET BOYD—both of Liberty township.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. S. Williams, Mr. GEORGE G. MEHRING, to Miss SARAH C. SHEETS—both of Adams county.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. S. Park, PETER EYSTER, Esq., of this county, to Mrs. MARIA ANN CLARK, of York county.

Died,

On Saturday evening last, after a protracted illness, Rev. DAVID EYSTER, of this borough, Principal of the Female Seminary, in the 59th year of his age.

On the same evening, Mrs. ANNA MARIA MARTIN, wife of Mr. John Martin, of this borough, aged 57 years and 10 months.

On the 26th ult., Mr. JACOB STOVER, of Hamiltonban township, aged 80 years and 3 months.

On the 28th ult., in Latimore township, Mr. LEVI HOFFMAN, aged 35 years 11 months and 14 days.

On the 3d inst. HANNAH SUSANNA, daughter of Mr. David Boyer, of Straban township, aged 15 years 8 months and 27 days.

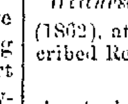
On Sabbath, the 24th of November, at the house of the Rev. W. Speer, of Lake City, Minnesota, the Rev. W. D. PATTERSON, formerly Pastor of Dillsburg and York Springs Congregations. To him, we trust, it was a sweet Sabbath of rest and delight in the worship of the upper Sanctuary; and where he will serve his dear Redeemer for ever and forever. E.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 1st day of January next,* (1862), at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Two Lots of Ground,

situate in Petersburg, (York Springs) Adams county, Pa., fronting on the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike, and bounded by alleys on the North, South and West, on which are erected a two-story Frame weather-boarded



DWELLING-HOUSE, a one-story and attic Back Building attached, with cellar under the back building, large rough-cast Carpenter Shop, frame weather-boarded Stable, well of water near the door of the dwelling; also choice Fruit-trees on said Lot, and all other necessary Out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of WILLIAM VANCE.

SAMUEL WOLF, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 11, 1861.

☞Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will again be put up for sale.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on THURSDAY THE 26TH DAY OF DECEMBER, INST., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

79. The first and final account of William M'Clean, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Miller, late of St. Louis, Missouri, deceased.

80. The second account of John Nunnemaker and William A. Grayson, Executors of the last will and testament of John Nunnemaker, sen., deceased.

81. The first and final account of John Trump, Trustee for the sale of Real Estate, situate in Adams county, of Peter Hoffman, late of York county, deceased.

82. The second and final account of Philip Bishop, jun., Executor of Philip Bishop, sen., deceased, exhibited by Levi Bishop and Simon S. Bishop, Executors of Philip Bishop, jun., deceased.

83. The first and final account of Charles Rebert, Administrator of the estate of John V. Miller, deceased.

C. N. MARTIN, REGISTER.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 3, 1861. tc

For Exchange.

I Will exchange TWO OR THREE FARMS either in Missouri or Iowa, for Real Estate in Adams County.

☞I will also exchange a valuable MILL PROPERTY in Adams county, together with 38 ACRES, for a FARM.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Nov. 6. 1m

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of CHRISTIAN LONG, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Littlestown, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW LONG, ADM'R.

Nov. 20. 6t

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c. &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c, &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail. Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope. Oct. 30. 3m

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

Nov. 13, 1861. 3m

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

No medicine has ever gained such a reputation as this inestimable remedy in curing obsti-

S W A

nate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood Spitting, Hoarseness, Weak Voice, Pains in the

Y N E

Side and Breast, Broken Constitution (from the abuse of Calomel and other causes.) Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Tickling Irritation, or Inflammation of the Throat, and all Pulmonary Complaints. For Restless Nights, for the Aged and Debilitated, it is very valuable; it not only prolongs life, but renders it enjoyable in its evening, as all ages, sexes and constitutions are alike affected by it, and disease is thoroughly eradicated from the system.

FIFTY THOUSAND DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year.—Is there no remedy to arrest its fatal progress? This point has been attained. We allude particularly to DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. The most inveterate cases yield to this great vegetable remedy.

GREAT PURGATIVE AND PURIFYING MEDICINE.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar-Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A prompt purifying purgative, removing all unhealthy bilious secretions of the stomach and bowels, causing a perfect state of health.

Thousands of persons and families have thoroughly tested and tried them, for almost every disease, and have given their testimony that they are beyond all question the very best medicine as a family physic.

Headache, Dimness of Vision, Palsy, Fits, Fevers, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Affections, &c., are cured. Female Irregularities are restored to a healthy condition.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

these are perfect blood purifying pills, compounded with Sarsaparilla and other valuable Vegetable Extracts, and a certain purgative, free from griping, correcting the stomach and bowels into a perfect healthy condition.

Dr. Swayne's Bowel Cordial.

The Unfailing Remedy for
The Unfailing Remedy for
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus,
Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint.
Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint.

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by S. S. FORNEY, and A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all the principal Storekeepers throughout the county and State.

January 9. eowly

NEW GOODS:

Fahnestock Brothers

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a large and handsome stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, &c., also Queensware, Groceries,

&c., which will be sold at short profits. Having changed our terms, we now sell for CASH, or will give

60 days' credit to prompt-paying customers.

☞Call early at the sign of the RED FRONT.

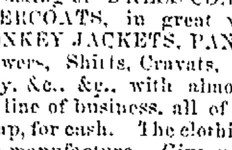
Oct. 23. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of DRESS COATS, of every kind OVERCOATS, in great variety, BOYS' do. MONKEY JACKETS, PANTALOONS, VESTS Drawers, Shirts, Cravats, Gloves, Stocks, Hosiery, &c., &c., with almost every article in our line of business, all of which will be sold cheap, for cash. The clothing are mostly of our own manufacture. Give us a call, and if we cannot fit you in a garment made up, we will sell you the Goods, take your measure, and make you a suit in short order.

Oct. 9.

Change of Time.



GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40, A. M., with passengers for all the connections North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.00, P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15, P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

May 22. R. McCURDY, PRES'T.

George Arnold

IS selling off LADIES' DRESS GOODS at cost. Call if you want bargains.

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and prices at A. SCOTT & SON'S cheap store.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

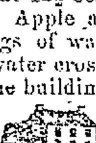
At Private Sale.

NO. 1. GREENMOUNT.—This beautiful and very desirable country seat, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, on the road leading to Fairfield, is now offered at Private Sale.

The Farm contains 124 ACRES, more or less, 10 or 12 Acres are in Timber, and about 30 acres of Meadow bottom; there are two young Apple and Peach Orchards on the premises, the land is the red granite soil, susceptible of a high state of cultivation; lime acts well upon it and can always be had at the Railroad Depot, which is in sight, at 12½ cents per bushel. The improvements are a Two-story

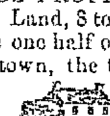
Weather boarded HOUSE, with Cellar, Back building, Bake-oven, Smoke-house, a large Bank barn, with bins, Corn-crib, &c., together with all necessary out-buildings, in complete order: there is a pump at the door, and a never-failing spring of water close by, Willoughby's Run bounds the west end of the Farm. This property will be shown by Mr. John Herting, living on the premises, or by the subscriber in Gettysburg.

No. 2. CUMBERLAND FARM.—This Farm is also a handsome and very desirable property, situate on the Taneytown Road, 4 miles from Gettysburg, containing 138 Acres more or less. About 30 Acres are in Timber and 25 or 30 acres in meadow. This land is also of the red gravel soil kind, clear of stones, easily cultivated, produces well, and is capable of being highly improved.—All it wants to make it one of the best farms in the neighborhood is a good farmer and a little lime, which can always be had either at Gettysburg or at Littlestown at 12½ cents per bushel. There is a young Apple and Peach Orchard and two springs of water near the house, and a stream of water crosses the south end of the farm near the buildings. The improvements are a one



and a half story Stone HOUSE, Bake oven, Smoke house, a large double Barn, with Wagon sheds, Corn crib, hog pen, and all necessary out-buildings, Church, Mill and School house all close by, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood and good society.—This property will be shown by Mr. Wm. Keefauver, living upon it, or by Mr. John Black adjoining. Terms easy.

No. 3. A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY—Containing 38 ACRES of Land, 8 to 10 of which is in Timber, situate one half of a mile south west from Littlestown, the terminus of the Railroad. The improvements are a Two-story



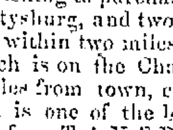
Mill HOUSE, with Sheds, having all the necessary machinery for Merchant work. A large two story Log House, with basement, stable, bake oven, &c. This is a very desirable property and will be sold on accommodating terms. Mr. Thos. Biddle, living on the premises, will show it. Call and see it.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 16. 3m

First-rate Properties for Sale.

THE subscriber has several very valuable Properties for sale, to which he calls the attention of persons wishing to purchase: There are several in Gettysburg, and two or three first-rate FARMS within two miles of Gettysburg—one of which is on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from town, containing 126 Acres, and is one of the best locations in the County for a TAVERN STAND, having been occupied as such for many years. There is a



large brick Tavern-house, Farm House, Bank Barn, and other Stabling, and all well supplied with water, Timber and Fruit Trees. This property, if not sold before the latter part of October, will be Rented.

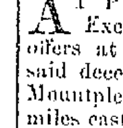
The properties above mentioned, are all well located and desirable; and I ask every person wishing to invest in property to call with me before they purchase elsewhere, and examine the different premises, confident that I can accommodate him, and make it his interest to purchase.

I have at all times properties in the market both in town and country.

Aug. 20. tf JOSEPH WIBLE.

Valuable Farm,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, Executor of JOSEPH HEMLER, deceased, offers at Private Sale, the Real Estate of said deceased, viz: A FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, 3 miles east of Gettysburg, near the road leading to Bonaughtown, adjoining lands of John Cress, Abraham Reever, Jacob Lott, Peter Trostle, and others, containing 173 Acres and 14 Perches; about 40 acres are of Timber and a good proportion of Meadow. The



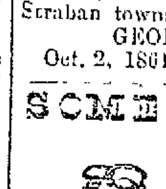
improvements are a Two story ROUGH CAST HOUSE, with two-story Kitchen, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Hog Stable, Smoke-house, two-story Stone Spring House, with a never failing spring, and all the fields watered with never failing springs. A good Apple Orchard, with peach, pear, and other fruit trees.

☞The Property is in a good state of cultivation, and will be sold entire or in parts, as may suit purchasers. Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Pius or Joseph Hemler, residing thereon, or on the subscriber, residing in Straban township.

GEORGE HEMLER, EXECUTOR.

Oct. 2, 1861.

SOMETHING NEW.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg & vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Shick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WACTHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES,

and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH EEVAN.

Gettysburg, July 31. tf

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Bridles, Harness, Collars, &c.

☞Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, on short notice. Prices low for cash.

Nov. 21. COBLAN & CULP.

New English and Classic School,

GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned intends opening a Select English and Classic School, for Males and Females, at his residence, in Gettysburg, ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1861.

TERMS:—Session of Five Months, for English Branches, $10. For English and Classics, $12. For Classics alone, $10.

All the studies of these departments at the option of the scholars, or the desire of their parents. The school will be limited to a number not exceeding, at present, SIXTEEN SCHOLARS. Scholars will be admitted about the age of 13 years and upward. None younger than this, unless their advanced scholarship warrant their being received at an earlier age. Boarding can be obtained in respectable christian families, on moderate terms, from $2 to $3 per week. As our desire is to impart a thorough education intellectually, and at the same time develope and strengthen the moral nature, and thus have the school rise on its own merits, we forbear an array of promises, &c., &c., and simply ask for a trial, and solicit the patronage of our friends and others who may desire such training for their children. Special attention given to students desiring to enter College.

☞For particulars apply to

Rev. WM. McELWEE,

Aug. 28. Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa.

Boarding and Day School.

MISS C. SHEADS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL opens ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2D, 1861. TERMS:—Per Session of 5 Months, $75. Music and Languages extra. For further particulars address C. SHEADS,

August 28 6m Gettysburg, Pa.

Notice to Invalids.

DR. H. BUSHEY, has located himself in Hunterstown, Adams co., Pa.; and will continue to attend to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches; and would inform the afflicted that after a number of years' experience, and unparalleled success in Chronic as well as Acute Diseases, such as partial and General Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption of the first and second stages, Scrofula and King's Evil, Asthma, Goitre, Epileptic Fits, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial and Siphilitic Affections, Milk or White Leg, Diseases of the Spine, Deafness, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire or Rose, Ulcers and Swellings of all kinds, Dropsy, Constitutional Disorders and Diseases, originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the Blood and Nervous system. All Diseases of a mixed and complicated character. Also many affections peculiar to Females, as Suppression and Irregularity of the Menses, Lucorrhœa or Whites. Also a Specific for Putrid Sore Throat and Diptheria. No relief, no pay.

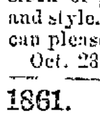
May 22.—9m

Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the City with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap de Ete, Cashmere Cloth, and Vestings of all styles; and having secured the services of W. T. KING, as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above Goods in styles equal to the best city manufacturing establishment. Having turned out hundreds of jobs within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade, go to show, conclusively, that we do business in a No. 1. manner. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and style. Give us a call. We are confident we can please you. GEORGE ARNOLD.

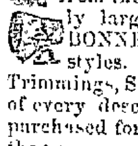
Oct. 23. tf

1861. Fall Millinery. 1861.



MISS McCREARY, having just returned from the City, is now opening an unusually large assortment of BONNETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles. Also, Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Fine Liquors.



THE subscriber has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of all the different kinds of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

July 3.] H. J. CARR, AGENT.

A Ready Market!

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED.

WE have taken the house lately occupied by KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO, OF ALL KINDS, GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business—sold at the lowest possible rates for CASH.

☞Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 24. tf

A. Scott & Son,

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Queensware, Groceries, &c., N. W. corner of Chambersburg streets, have just received their stock of Goods, suited to the FALL & WINTER SALES, to which we invite the attention of buyers of pretty, good and cheap Goods. For the Ladies we have a good assortment of DRESS GOODS SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. for Men and Boys, is large, good and cheap.

☞Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. A. SCOTT & SON.

Oct. 19.

New Goods! New Goods!!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, Domestics, &c. all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞Give us a call.—No trouble to show Goods at the Sign of the

Oct. 17.] RED FRONT.

EMPLOYMENT.

THE undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,

and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

CONANT & DRAKE,
31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.

Nov. 20, 1861 3m

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water proof.

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durable.

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in large or small cases. [Oct. 23. tf

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and ADAM ROTHROCK will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. of every kind and price.

Dec. 1. tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SOMETHING NEW.

Beautiful Illustrated Map

On the Preservation and Culture of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense.—Twenty-five dollars has been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc. But, in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries Gooseberries, &c.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter killed in bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits.—The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar.—It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and attain the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

A COPY can now be obtained for $1,60 in money or postage-stamps.

These copies are published by
H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams County, Pa.
Nov. 13, 1861. 1y

The Map is now finished with rollers on, and cannot be sent out by mail any more, but will be forwarded by express to any parts ordered to, on receipt of necessary amount.—A sample Copy can be seen at this Office, where subscriptions are received.

GETTYSBURG STEAM LIME MILL,

CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. Hoffman in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer,

Ground Lime-Stone,

is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. Diehl, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams County, will attest the truth of this assertion.

"I have been trying the Ground Lime-Stone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and cheaper. It has given satisfaction in the first crop."
PETER DIEHL.

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.
JOHN HOOVER.
Feb. 27 tf

Economy is Wealth,

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c [Jan 21.

TYSON BROTHERS make 25 cent pictures for those who desire them.

YOUNG Men's Spring style of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at
R. F. McILHENY'S.

The Eagle Plough,

FOR sale at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S—also, CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, &c

LARGE Photographs made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

Professional Cards.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on West Middle street, adjoining the new Court-house.

J. C. NEELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. M'Clellan, Esq.,) Gettysburg, Pa.
March 26. tf

A. J. COVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL prompt attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.—Office between Fahnestock's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the New Court-House.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, opposite F. Picking's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D	Prof. Muhlenberg,
Prof. M. Jacobs,	" M. L Stoever,
" H. L. Baugher,	Dr. H. S. Huber.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 5.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court-house, and nearly opposite the new Post-Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage of the public.
April 10. tf

New Confectionery & Ice Cream SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of Confections—together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.

Summer Drinks—such as Meads, Pop, Mineral Water, and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cake, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery.
May 14. JOHN GRUELL.

Cannon & Adair's, NEW MARBLE WORKS,

CORNER of Baltimore and East Middle street, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg. Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and, especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Oct. 25. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York Street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
March 21. tf] WM. B. MEALS.

Call at Samson's.

HAVING returned from the war, (the stock being somewhat neglected in consequence of Samson being sick), but as A. BOLLLINGER is at home again, a first-rate assortment of CLOTHING, &c., has been forwarded, which will be sold as heretofore, at the RIGHT PRICES. N. E. Corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, Aug. 21.

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Hats, Flats and Shaker Hoods of the latest Spring style, embracing Boulevard, Vernon, &c., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices at
R. F. McILHENY'S.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

DOMESTICS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &c., cheap at Fahnestock's. We have also a MUSLIN—branded with our own name to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

N. B. PICKING IS NOW SELLING OVERCOATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
VESTS at all kinds of prices;
NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.
Jan. 9. tf

TYSON BRO. are making their premium pictures to suit the times.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as well as a fine assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap, and in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have as complete a stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys' wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as was ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.

Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting.
Oct. 23. J. L. SCHICK.

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.—Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
April 3. tf

Second Arrival This Fall.

LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!—JACOBS & BRO., have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinetts, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be exceiled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their Establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 17.

New Fall & Winter Clothing,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which are sold VERY CHEP.—You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods.—That's the spot. The old County Buildings, N. E. Corner of the Diamond. [Oct. 17.

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a dispatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS and CAPS, including the latest full style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats. Boys and Infants plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place. All of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Buskins, Gaiters and Slippers.

Gaiters and slippers at 75 cents per pair.—All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one, come all,
And give me a friendly call;
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.
Oct. 23. tf

ATTENTION! RECRUITS WANTED!

5,000 Able-bodied Men and Boys,

WANTED to report themselves immediately at the Rendezvous in Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, & receive, at a mere nominal price, full uniforms and the necessary equipments for a winter campaign. I have taken special care to provide for the comfort of my men by visiting the cities, and laying in an unusually large supply of

Overcoats, of every description, Black Cloth
Dress Coats, Cassimere Business Coats,
Pantaloons in endless variety, any
quantity of Winter Vests,
Undershirts, Drawers, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Buffalo and Gum
Overshoes, and Gentlemen's Shawls; also,
Trunks and Carpet Sacks, first-rate
Clocks, 30 hour, 8 day and Alarm
Clocks, Violins, Accordeons,
Pistols, Revolvers & Knives, Pipes,
& excellent smoking Tobacco, Cigars,
and Notions, in endless variety.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Call soon. Having purchased my goods cheap for CASH, I am prepared to sell them cheaper than they have ever have been offered in this place before.
Oct. 30. F. B. PICKING.

Hardware & Grocery Store.

THE subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

Building Materials such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers etc., etc.

Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vises, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc, with them, very cheap.

Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

Shoe Findings—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

Cabinet-maker's Tools—a general assortment: also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

Housekeepers will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle sticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Groceries—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinetmakers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 12. tf

1ST Premium awarded to Tyson Brothers, by the Menallen Agricultural Society, in Sept., 1860, and by the Adams Co. Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes & Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

New Grocery and Liquor Store.

GEORGE F. KALBFLEISCH has opened a new Store at the South east Corner of the Square, and has for sale, and will constantly keep, an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, of the best quality—Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Split Peas, Lentils, Barley, Prunes, Raisins, Dried Apples and Peaches, Pickles, Vinegar, Herring, Mackarel, Salt, Tobacco, Bologna Sausage, Cheese, Essence of Coffee, Candles, Soap, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Mats, Bedcords, Whitewash Brushes; also an assortment of LIQUORS, such as Old Rye Whiskey, Brandy, Port Wines, &c., &c.—He asks his friends and the public to give h[im] a call. May 22.—tf

WALL PAPER.

WE have just received from the City a large assortment of WALL PAPER, and WINDOW BLINDS of the latest styles, and will be sold at the lowest rates possible. We have also the best and cheapest articles of *Window Blind Fixtures*, which are in the market.

We have still on hand a good assortment of HATS, SHOES & HARNESS, and other articles in our line of business. Give us a call—we will sell at prices to suit the times.
Feb. 4.—tf COBEAN & CULP.

The Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Assets: Over Six Millions of Dollars, invested in first Mortgages on Real Estate, worth over $13,000,000.

The premiums are lower than in many other Companies, and the Dividends have been greater.

This is a strictly Mutual Company.—There are no Stockholders, so that ALL THE PROFITS belong to the insured.

Pamphlets, and every information, may be had gratis, on application to Edw. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES:

Thomas Robins,	John Welsh,
Mordecai L. Dawson,	George H. Stuart
George M. Stroud,	E. S. Whelen,
John B. Myers,	J. Fisher Leaming,
Joseph Patterson,	William C. Ludwig,
John M. Atwood,	Arthur G. Coffin,
Thomas H. Powers,	George W. Toland,
William McKee,	Thos. Wattson.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, Agent,
Philadelphia.
June 11. 1y

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS:

George Swope,	E. G. Fahnestock,
D. A. Buehler,	Wm. B. Wilson,
R. M'Curdy,	H. A. Picking,
Jacob King,	Wm. B. M'Clellan,
A. Heintzelman,	John Wolford,
D. M'Creary,	R. G. M'Creary,
M. Eichelberger,	John Picking,
S. R. Russell,	Abel T. Wright,
J. R. Hersh,	Abdiel F. Gitt,
Andrew Polley,	J. H. Marshall,
John Cunningham.	

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday on every month, at 2, P.M.
Sept. 21.

DR. S. FELLER'S FAMILY MEDICINES

ARE the only preparations of the kind placed before the public under the name of Eclectic. They are called Eclectic because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the good—and approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.

All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.

I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully persuaded, from past experience at the bedside of the sick, that it will give very general, if not universal satisfaction. Yet, at the same time, I do not pretend to say that it is a cure-all, or that it is, in all cases and circumstances, infallible. For when a remedy is set forth as "Cure-All," "Infallible," &c., the conclusion with me is irresistible, that the proprietor himself believes his remedy to be a humbug, and designed from the start to deceive the public.

SAMUEL CRONCE,

Wholesale Agent, York Sulphur Springs, Adams county, Pa., and for sale by Dr. Buehler, Gettysburg; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Jacob King, Hunterstown; and Jacob A. Gardner, Petersburg.

We would say to the public, that all we want is a fair trial, and it will recommend itself.
Jan. 17. tf

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

Most flattering Testimonials of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia.
July 3. 1y

FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO. 101, N. HOWARD STREET,
BALTIMORE.
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on consignment COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and standing, together with our favorable location (our Warehouse being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.
PETER SAUERWEIN & SON.
Baltimore, Dec. 6. 1y

STOVES, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Geo. E. Buehler, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Stove Ware-room, under the superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including ENAMELLED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Ware-house on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets

Spouting put up at shortest notice.

Lumber, Coal and Lime always on han at their yard.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 10. t

Removal---New Goods!

H. G. CARR has removed his Grocery, Queensware and Notion Store, into D. Wills' new building, directly opposite the Bank, in York street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and any number of new ones. He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheaper than ever. His assortment of Christmas articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits, &c. His Groceries, Queensware, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are ditto—and all selling, at the lowest living profits. CALL IN! CALL IN! No trouble to show good Jan. 2. tf

WILLIAM P. LARKIN. HENRY H. SWARTZ.

LARKIN & SWARTZ,

Mammoth Photograph Gallery,

S. E. Corner Eighth and Arch Sts., (entrance on Eighth Street,) Philadelphia.

AFTER many years' experience in all the various branches of the Art, the Proprietors confidently invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive establishment, which presents the opportunity for procuring the best pictures, equal at least, to any first-class Gallery in the United States.

Preparations are complete for executing all the improved styles known to the Art. They have a patent arrangement for copying Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., making them Life size, if desired—the only one of the kind in this country. Attached to this establishment are three coloring Artists.

Photographs, including Painting, as low as $2.00. Photographs, with Frame, as low as $2.62. Photographs, at 75 cents and $1.—Extra copies 50 cents, or $5 per doz. Life size Photograph as low as $6, and Ivorytype at same price. Durable Ambrotypes at 50 cents and upwards.

A most extensive assortment of Gilt Frames, embracing a select and choice variety of the latest styles. Prices from 62 cents and upwards.

Especial attention bestowed upon Life-sized Photographs in Oil, transferred from small pictures, and from life. Prices from $15 to $100.

Instructions given in the Art.
Feb. 27. 1y

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form.

THE undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. Hancock, Jr., 20 South Market street, Boston; W. H. Allen, Boston; Henry A. Fuller, 18 South Market street, Boston; Samuel Wales, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; George H. Plummer, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; Henry D. Gardiner, Webster street, East Boston; Abram Weeks, Webster street, Boston; Capt. Chas. G. Dolliver, East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw. Charles A. Smith, No. 1, Old State House, Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form, and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. Bryer, Matthews' Building, Commercial street, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years standing. W. E. Hodgkins, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. Normon T. Ayres, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia ompound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors, with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by F. C. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin street, New York; M. S. Burr & Co., 26 Tremont street, Boston.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby street, Boston.

None genuine unless signed by
May 22.—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

Wholesale and Retail by Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia; and by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

Manhood—How Lost, How Restored.

JUST published, in a sealed envelope, a lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, producing impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing
Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office box 4,586
April 24. 1y

SMALL Photographs for $1 per dozen, at Tyson's Sky-light Gallery.

"They go right to the Spot!"

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE;

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS.
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a cough instantly.

They clear the throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that they "go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling, or attending public meetings, for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48, Cedar street, New York.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache; CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
Dec. 19. 48 Cedar street, New York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous Infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in two weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.
Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known, to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & M Creary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Stauter, N. Oxford; E. Hiteshew, Y. Springs; and dealers generally.
Sept. 5. 1yeow.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres.
Geo. Fairchild, Sec.
Nov. 7. 1y

Dressler's Hair Jewelry Store,

NO. 206 North 8th Street above Race, Philadelphia. On hand and for sale a choice assortment of superior patterns, and will plait to order, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Crosses, Necklaces, Vest and Guard Chains, &c.

Orders enclosing the hair to be plaited, may be sent by mail. Give a drawing as near as you can on paper, and enclose such amount as you may choose to pay.

Cost as follows:—Ear Rings $2 to $6; Breast Pins $3 to $7; Finger Rings 75 cts. to $3 50 Vest Chains $6 to $7; Necklaces $2 to $10.

Hair put into Medallions, Box Breast Pins, Rings, &c. Old Gold and Silver bought at fair rates.
April 17. 1y

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.
July 1.

Misses and Childrens' Shoes.

A LARGE assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at
R. F. McILHENY'S.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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